

# The Daily Gazetteer:

Nov. 1515

MONDAY, APRIL 28. 1740.

1513.

the AUTHOR of a Pamphlet, lately published, intitled, A SUPPLEMENT to Britain's Mistakes.

S I R,



WAS a little surpris'd to find you declare, in your Title, that in this Piece, 'the late glorious Success of Admiral Vernon, at Porto Bello, is particularly considered!'— But when I had read your Performance, my Wonder ceased; since your principal, or, rather, your sole Intention, is only to shew, as well as ever you are able, that tho' Admiral Vernon took the important Town of Porto Bello, when you expected only a few insignificant Incursions; yet, nevertheless, you judged better of what could be done, than those who sent him.

A slight Review of your Supplement will serve to prove this all you labour for:—I will be as brief as possibly can, that a Pamphlet written with so mean a View, may not employ that Attention no little Piece of Abuse can merit from the Publick.

You have, in your first three Pages, shewn yourself so great an Adept in the Style of *White-Friars*, that, in case of a Vacancy, you need not, I believe, wholly despair of appearing in *Common Sense*, in your own proper Character, since the Writer of that Journal has already exhibited you to his Readers as a Gentleman perfectly qualified to aid his Labours— May, you can assert as boldly as the best of them; having very gravely declared, in the Piece before me, that 'you never met with any Thing like an Argument in the *Gazetteer*.'

I must pass over your Recapitulation of what you write from your first Pamphlet, relating to the Necessity of our joining in the War 1733. from a Dislike to repeat my own Words to confute you.

You have been guilty of one Slip [p. 8, 9, 10] where you insinuate, that at that Time (1733.) our Neutrality was purchased with French Gold;— you should have remembered, that your Fellow-Labourers, the present Writers against the Government, always then asserted we bought the Favour of France; so that by making that Crown hug our Friendship, you contract the numerous aggravated Descriptions of our Condition with Regard to the Balance of Power and Foreign Alliances, with which the Works of our Friends abound, into the small Compass of a bundle of flat Falsties; and, at best, I think, you are under some Difficulty; either they must have greatly wrong'd their Country, or you have done them justice.

You perfectly agree [p. 11] with the worthy Writer of the *London Evening Post*, in phrasing the Foreign News in the *Daily Advertiser* absurd and Home-made, and seem mighty angry at that Paper for saying, (as every wise Man is bold enough to think) that it was better to demolish and abandon Porto Bello, than to keep it in our Possession: And yet, notwithstanding your Arguments to shew the Propriety of our holding the Spanish Gold and Silver Mines in America, because either the Dutch nor French could then have any Advantage from them, the Reader must be endowed with a very moderate Degree of Penetration, who, from that very Argument, will not see the Improbability of those two Powers looking calmly on, should we make an Attempt of that Kind.

When you assert, [p. 14.] that Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and the Caracca Coast, are healthful Places, you seem to have forgot that they can only be healthful to men used to a hot Climate; whence, it is easily seen, that, whatever Profit might arise from a quiet Possession of those Countries, they would cost many thousands of Lives before they became natural to the Subjects of Britain: Which sufficiently proves the Absurdity of purchasing, at so dear a Rate, a Conquest of other Courts of Europe must be supposed to watch with a jealous Eye.

After repeating the Necessity of sending the Number of Troops by you directed, to the West-Indies, with as great an Air of Importance as if your proposing it were sufficient to load all with Blame who comply'd not, you come [p. 16.] to the Disagreement between your Expectations, and Admiral Vernon's Success.— This, (say you) these Gentlemen triumph over, as is the Event had

shewn I was quite mistaken in my Expectations; but, I believe, I shall find it no difficult Matter to put an End to these Triumphs, by shewing, that whatever Glory the Nation thereby acquired, their Patron can claim no Share of it.— This, Sir, is so exactly the Cant of the Party you write with, that 'tis little better than Injustice to let it appear out of the Craftsman or Common Sense.— When you accuse the National Conduct, the Gentleman you here hint at, bears the whole Weight of Blame; but when Praise is due, your Brains are ridiculously fermented to prove he has no Title to it!

To this End, you most judiciously observe, [p. 18.] Mr. Vernon was made an Admiral when a certain Minister was at his Country Seat; and insinuate, from thence, that he could neither promote nor approve his Advancement:— In the same Page, speaking of Admiral Vernon's Orders, for attacking Porto Bello, you have these Words; 'I must, in Charity, suppose that he had no such Orders.'— A little lower you declare that, 'from the Reason of Things, no Man in the Kingdom could expect he would have made such an Attempt;' which, as you did not happen to expect, you load with all the Rashness and Want of Conduct you possibly can; blaming the Governor of Jamaica, as much as the Admiral, for assisting him with Land-Forces;— and after representing, in terrible Colours, the Dangers to which Jamaica lay expos'd, from its Nearness to Cuba, &c. you ask, 'In these Circumstances, could any Man expect that the Governor of Jamaica would send a Man off the Island to assist in any Expedition?'— Had this been said by the Gentlemen you so much complain of, their vowing they did not thereby intend to reflect on the Admiral or Governor, would have been thought a very lame Excuse. But you go farther [p. 20.] and assert, that 'no Man in his Senses could expect that Admiral Vernon should be furnished with Land-Forces from Jamaica.'— The Compliment you here pay to the Admiral and Governor, let the Reader judge.

You greatly expose yourself, by labouring [p. 21 22, &c.] to defend your former unlucky Expectation, at the Expence of the Duty every Subject owes his Country; for would it not have been much wiser in you, Sir, to have appeared, for once, mistaken, than vehemently to insist you are in the Right, and that all who think the Success at Porto Bello of any Consequence, are misled.— Is it the Part of a Friend, or of an Enemy, to depreciate the Success of our Arms? And that you have done this, your own Words sufficiently prove.

P. 21. 'Our late glorious Success of that Place, (Porto Bello, I suppose you mean) cannot be brought as an Objection to any thing I said, and much less will it appear to be so, when 'tis consider'd, that I expressly excepted a few insignificant Incursions; for this of Porto Bello can be call'd nothing but an Incursion, and is far from being so significant as some People imagine.'— To prove which, you immediately assert, [p. 22.] that 'the Spaniards may, during the War, make the same Use of the Ports they have still remaining at the Mouth of the River Chagray, they formerly made of the Ports they had at Porto Bello.'— Thus the Nation's Glory, the Enemy's Defeat, and Vernon's Fame, are all brought down to the Denomination of an INSIGNIFICANT INCURSION, lest it should be remark'd that you, who undertook to lead the Nation right, were yourself mistaken.

What you hear of the Dutch gaining great Advantage by our razing Porto Bello, unless it came from better Authority, requires no Notice: Nor does your romantic Scheme, [p. 23.] of two or three Men of War setting out AFTER Admiral Vernon, and sailing into the South Seas, and blocking up Panama BEFORE he reach'd Porto Bello, need any other Confutation than it carries with it; and however the Gentlemen who proposed that Scheme 'despised Posts and Pensions,' when the Nature of what they offered is duly considered, they will be found better entitled to Places under Dr. M— than the A—.

You seem to triumph [p. 26.] on a supposed Proof that our Councils were betray'd to Spain;— where so many open Enemies to their Country appear, would it be strange to suppose some private ones?— But the Proof you bring is inconclusive; the Treatment the

Jane, Capt. Stewart, met with, being no more than many Ships had before suffered, which you own yourself, by saying they were used 'according to Custom,' nor was she the first Ship seiz'd by a Spanish Man of War, at as great Distance from Land. So that your utmost Art cannot distort that Seizure into a Proof of Spain's knowing the Resolutions of our Court in June; nor will the Situation of the Spanish Ports in America confirm such a Surmise.

How unnatural is it for you, with a gloomy Eye, to look upon the present Situation of the Kingdom, when the Prospect on every Side yields Hope of all desirable Success:— Yet you, deaf to the Accounts of our Strength at Sea and Land, and blind to every thing that smiles upon Britain, groan out, [p. 27.] 'What the Event of this War may be God only knows, but I must own my Prospect of it grows every Day MORE DISMAL.'— Afterwards you ask, 'What Necessity is there for Admiral Haddock's Cruising with a strong Squadron off Minorca?'— And, to swell the Horror of your Representation, you deliver up the Sugar Islands to the Spanish Squadron lately sail'd from Cadiz, and even commit Admiral Vernon to their Mercy!— After the Conquests you have led the Spaniards to in America, you point out some in Europe for ourselves; and would have Spain attack'd with Five or Six thousand Forces;— and, not knowing where to encamp them, you have made Minorca an HEALTHFUL Place.

You mention [p. 30.] some Stories you heard WHISPERED of a Change of Men;— These Stories have been so often whispered, that it ill becomes a Merchant and Citizen of London to echo them to the Publick.— But, having embark'd in a leaky Vessel, you must pump or sink.

You conclude with saying you are full of Hope that your Country will not need your farther Instructions. I beg Leave to be of the same Opinion; since you must suffer me to say, the Situation of a State must be indeed deplorable, that stands in need of so weak a Counsellor.

I am, S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

ALG. SIDNEY.

Temple, April 26.

Since our last arriv'd the Mail due from Holland, and Two both from France and Flanders.

Madrid, April 12. N. S.

THIS not doubted but the two Squadrons that sail'd from Cadiz and the Port de Ferrol are bound for the West Indies, the rather because they have a good Quantity of Iron on board: They carry about 3000 Men of regular Troops, and as they are to be join'd by 7 or 8 Men of War that are in America under the Command of the Don Blas de Lesse, Commodore of the Gallies, we hope not only to be in a Condition to stop the Progress of the English in those Parts, but also to do something against them. There are Letters from the said Commandant dated at Carthagena which say, that the Fair is shortly to be held at Panama, and that he has unloaded the Gallies and secur'd the Effects and Treasure that were on board: 'Tis said the Court has also receiv'd Advice of Commodore Escalada's Arrival with some Men of War at Porto Rico the Capital of the Island of that Name: Eight or nine more Men of War are sitting out at Cadiz, from whence a Register-ship is on its Departure for Vera Cruz, which is to take on board the Viceroy of Mexico: We are inform'd by the last Letters from Carthagena, that the English Fleet consisting of 13 Men of War and 2 Bomb-ships, under Admiral Haddock, had cast Anchor off of that Place, which had alarm'd the Inhabitants with the Fear of a Bombardment; but we are in no Pain about it here, the Place being well furnish'd with Troops and Ammunition, and the Admiral as we are inform'd not being in a Condition to land 200 Men.

Paris, April 30. N. S. Letters of the 23d from Lille say, that the Night before that most of the Women of that City assembled in a riotous Manner, and vented their Rage chiefly at the Houses of some particular People who they thought had contributed to the Imposition of a Poll-tax, so that when the Post came away neither the Appearance of M. Grandville the Intendant with his Garison under Arms, nor that of the



the chief Provost with his Halbardiers, had been able to suppress the Tumult. There are no less than 29000 Houses in our City and Suburbs that are mark'd to be pull'd down, in order to be rebuilt at the Rate of about 900 a Year, and the Streets are thereby to be widen'd.

#### HOME PORTS.

Dublin, April 17. On the 12th arrived the St. Joseph, Cross, from Bourdeaux: On the 13th, the Hibernia, Barton, from Riga.

Dover, April 25. Arrived the Rowland, Sullivan, from St Christopher's; Longford, Fergus, from Monserat; Samuel, Odiorne, from North Carolina; Brogdon, Hooper, from Carolina and Lisbon; Raceborie, Goss, from Oporto; in 3 Weeks, who spoke with Capt. Cleland of the Seahorse Man of War on the 14th Inst. about 15 Leagues West of Scilly, who inform'd him that some of our Men of War (supposed the Squadron under Commodore Mayne) had taken a 70 Gun Spanish Man of War, said to be the Galitia. Capt. Goss also says, that the same Day he saw a Privateer, and supposed him to be about 200 Tons Burthen.

Dover, April 25. Wind N. N. W. Arrived and remains his Majesty's Ship Seahorse, Capt. Cleland, from Lisbon and Oporto. Put back the Resolution, Bewick, for Gibraltar. Came down and remains the William and Ann, Main, for St. Christopher's; Bird, Collet, and Gordon, Crawford, for Jamaica; Haslemere, Walker, for Barbados. Sailed thro' the Winter, Trueman, for Gibraltar. Arrived the Gothick Lion, Morreen, from Seville; Caesar, Curliis, from Carolina; Trial, Leggart, from New England and Scilly; Townsend, May, from Oporto. The Ship that was on the Goodwin Sands Yesterday remains, and will be left. We are informed her Loading was Salt and Brandy, and the People are got to Dover.

Gravesend, April 26. Passed by the Prince William, Burford, from Gibraltar, last from Falmouth. Arrived at several Ports.

At St. Christopher's, the Betty, Duncomb, from Africa; the Judith, Martin, from London; the Olive Branch, Avis; the —, Macdonald; and the —, Clark, from Boston.

At Antigua, the Dorothy, Douglas; the William and Mary, Tew; the Caledonian, Moncreif; from London.

#### L O N D O N.

They write from Poland, that Prince Radzevil took Possession lately of the Estate of the Sobieski Family, but engag'd at the same time to satisfy the Pretender's two Sons for such Part of the late Prince James Sobieski's Estate as they claim by virtue of their Descent from their Mother the Princess Clementina Sobieski, who was that Prince's Daughter.

Letters of the 29th Inst. from Vienna say, that the Talk of the Release of Count Seckendorf is quite over; that 'tis determin'd that the Prince de Lichenstein, now the Imperial Ambassador in France shall be Governor of the Milanese; and that the Count de Nostritz de Reineck, a Privy Counsellor, one of the Emperor's Chamberlains, and Master of the Horse to the Empress Dowager Amelia, dy'd there on the 5th Inst. for Grief at the Death of the Count his Son, who dy'd a few Days before him.

Letters of the 22d from Paris say, that the Magistrates have sent for Fifty thousand Head of Cattle from Ireland, their own being by Want of Forage during this long Winter reduc'd to meer Skeletons, so that it will require Time to fatten them with new Hay; and they write from Burgundy, that so many of their Vines have been kill'd by the Frost, that their Wines are very much risen in Price.

Letters from Oporto of the 2d of April N. S. say, that they had an Account there that two Men of War, one of 65 the other of 50 Guns, were sail'd from Ferrol in Galicia in order to attack the Seahorse Man of War of 25 Guns, Capt. Cleland, with the Fleet of Merchant-ships from that Port under his Convey.

On Saturday Night last an Express arriv'd at the Lord Harrington's Office, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, with an Account that Part of Admiral Haddock's Squadron had taken two Spanish Ships having on board a great Number of Soldiers design'd for the Island of Majorca.

The same Evening an Account came to the Admiralty Office of the taking a Spanish Man of War of 70 Guns but could have mounted 90 (in the Bay of Cadix) commanded by Don Parlo Augustino de Gerra. She had on board 500 Sailors and 200 Marines.

The first Attack begun by the Lenox, of 70 Guns, Capt. Mayne, who had one of her Masts shot away.

Then the Kent, of 70 Guns, Capt. Durell, engag'd

her, and fought her six Hours, when the Orford, another of 70 Guns, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, coming up, she immediately struck.

'Tis said the Spaniards had 200 Men kill'd. The Ship is every Day expected to be brought into Portsmouth Harbour.

On Saturday last dy'd at her House in Grosvenor-street the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Dysart, Mother to the present Earl of Dysart, by whose Death her Jointure which is very considerable, devolves to his Lordship.

On Saturday Evening at 6 o'Clock died at his Seat called the Vetch, in Buckinghamshire, after a long illness, in the 74th Year of his Age, the Right Rev. Dr. John Hare, Bishop of Chichester and Dean of St. Paul's. His Lordship was an excellent Scholar, and a great Casuist. He was several Years Chaplain to the late Duke of Marlborough in Flanders, and on his Return to England was made Dean of Worcester, soon after one of the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's, and on the Cession of Dr. Godolphin was appointed Dean thereof, and in a little time after promoted to the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to the See of Chichester on the Death of the late Bishop Waddington. His Lordship retain'd his Senses to his last Minute, and when he perceiv'd the Dissolution of the earthly Tabernacle just at hand, he call'd for the Prayers of his whole Family for his Translation to the heavenly Mansions.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Trevor, Uncle to the junior Duchess of Marlborough, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, to be Bishop of Elphin in the Kingdom of Ireland, in the Room of Dr. Howard deceased.

We hear from Lewes in Sussex, that the so much approv'd of Machine, invented by Mr. Marchants of Tunbridge in Kent, for raising of Water out of Wells, tho' ever so deep, has been newly fix'd up by him for — Briggers, Esq; and has discharged a Piece of Ground in the Levels that used to be constantly flooded. The Novelty of the Invention, the Utility and Simplicity of its Parts, with the Horizontal Sails being so neatly contriv'd to cut the Wind, that it is neither exhilarated nor retarded thereby, causes Numbers of Persons to go daily to entertain themselves with the agreeable Appearance it makes.

On Saturday last Elizabeth Pooley otherwise Debnam, and Ann Miller, were committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for a Street Robbery upon Mr. John Farrin, from whom they took a Whip, and his Hat of about 30 s. Value, by the Help of a Man their Accomplice, not yet taken, who run away with the Things whilst they almost choak'd Mr. Farrin.

The same Day Ann Smith, the Person who carry'd the unhappy Coachman who was murder'd, in Eastmead's House in Oxendon-street, and who was in the Room when the poor Man expired, was also committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, upon a strong Suspicion of her being concern'd in the said Murder.

And John Lopenbergh was by the same Gentleman committed to the Gatehouse, for stripping a House at Paddington of a great Quantity of Lead, Part of which was found upon him.

The same Day a Detainer sign'd by Sir John Gonson and Col. De Veil, was sent to Newgate against Thomas Lyell, Lawrence Sidney, and John Roberts, some Gentlemen having made a fresh Information of large Sums of Money they lost at the Masquerade, by means of the False and Loaded Dice furnish'd by those Persons upon that Occasion.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Jeremiah Roobard, late of Woburn, Bedfordshire, Grocer and Tallow-chandler.

James Cole, of Harwich, in Essex, Mercer and Chapman.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge,	00 21	00 47

Bank 139 1-4th. India nothing done. South Sea 98 1-half 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths. New ditto 110 3-8ths 1-half. Three per Cent. 101. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 91 1-4th. Royal Assurance 87. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 41. 11 s. to 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 41. 15 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95 1-half. Million Bank 114 1-half. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

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